अवधि के लिए कर्मचारी भविष्य अंशदान, जिसमें कर्मचारियों के वेतन से काटा गया अंशदान भी शामिल है, को बाबत 16,38,010.35 रुपये की राशि बकाया थी।

(ङ) भविष्य निधि की राशि की वसूली के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(i) नवम्बर, 1985 तक की अवधि के लिए बकाया राशि की वसूली हेतु कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 8 के अधीन राजस्व वसूली कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है ;

(ii) मार्च, 1980 से मार्च, 1983 तक की अवधि की चूक के लिए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 14 के अधीन अभियोजन दायर करने हेतु कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(iii) 4/81 से 7/83 तक की अवधि के लिए कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी से काटे गए अंशदान को अदायगी न करने हेतु भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 406/409 के अधीन शिकायतें दायर की गई हैं।

BSF jawans killed by TNV guerillas

235. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some BSF jawans were killed and many wounded in an ambush by the TNV guerillas in Tripura sometime m May, 1987;

(b) what is the number of BSF jawans killed by the TNV guerillas during the last one year till date;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Bangladesh Government has been giving shelter to the TNV guerillas who slip across the border; and

(d) what steps the Central Government have taken in containing the violent activities of the TNV guerillas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OT THE, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRs (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last one year till date the TNV has killed 3 BSF jawans.

(c) According to reports, the TNV have been operating from bases across the border.

(d) In order to check infiltration and exfiltration TNV gangs from their sanctuaries certain areas lying along their routes have been declared "disturbed area" by the State Government of Tripura. TNV has also been declared as 'Unlawful association' under the Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act, 1967' Intelligence about the activities of TNV is pooled and shared hy various agencies. Coordinated action and operation is planned and executed. "Vigil on the border has also been stepped UP- 8 TNV extremists have been arrested during the current year.

Sickness in textile industry

236.DR R. K. POODAR:
SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUA-SEM

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sickness of the textile industry is due to acute shortage of purchasing power of common men and top heavy corrupt management and not due to wage bill;

(b) if so, whether efforts to increase the purchasing power of common men will be made instead of taking recourse to retrenchment of textile workers; and

(c) what efforts are being made to make the industry viable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The reasons for sickness are manifold and

complex which include financial difficulties, managerial incompetance and negligence, obsolete plant and- machinery etc.

(b) and (c) Government have taken a number of steps to ensure the viability of the textile industry like permiting closure of non-viable mills, monitoring of sickness, the setting up a Nodal Agency to examine sick tek *the* milsg in order to ascertain whe ther they are viable or not, institutional assistance to sick but potentially viable units, the setting up of the Textile Modernisation Fund etc.

Defforestation in the country

237. DR. R. K PODDAR:
SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he expressed concern at a meeting in Nairobi about the atrming situation arising out of deforestation in the country creating social, economical and ecological stresses and if so, what measures have been taken to meet the situation;

(b) what are the results of those measures; and

(c) what are the details of the machineries through which these measures are being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the measures taken by the Government of India to meet the situation is enclosed. (See below).

(b) The rate of afforestation has seen stepped up and has reached 17 million hectares in 1986-87. The annual rate of diversion of forest land for no-forest purposes has come down to 6500 hectares. Protection of forests has been intensified. Substitution of wood by other products is taking place.

(c) These measures are being implemented through

(i) National Wasteland Development Board (ii) Department of Enivronment, Forests & Wildlife J (iii) Department of Rural Development (iv) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (v) Department of Non-conventional Energy Resources (vi) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas j (vii) Voluntary Organisations, Schools Mahila Mandates Cooperatives & similar other of the Government of India & Corresponding Dspartments of States/ UT's

Statement

Steps taken by Government of India to meet the situation;— .

1. National Wasteland Development Bonrd has been set up during 1985 with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuel wood and fodder plantation.

(2. Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas (Operation Soil watch) and other afforestation programmes.

3. Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments:

(i) to avoid clarfelling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration ot